1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

farther back in the mountains, in the second or third ridge; they drain a larger area, and are subject to sudden falls of rain; such water-courses will in certain seasons be filled for a time by a wide and swift river, discoloured with red mud in suspension, carrying down in this way, as well as by dragging sand along the bottom, large quantities of material from the hills to the lower grounds and to the sea.

These ravines are from a few hundred yards to a mile wide; they are bounded by a sudden bank, often cut into a river cliff of a hundred feet in height that shows to view the sandy and loamy strata. Their flat bottom is mostly sandy; it is sometimes covered in part with the long tufty jungle-grass called in these parts *khar*.

The plateaus between these ravines, though, as before said, somewhat dry, have in great part been brought under cultivation; here, as the crops depend entirely on the rain, their yield varies much with the years.

The tracts where the jungle-grass abounds are frequented by the black-buck or antelope, which indeed, encouraged by the game-laws of the country, spread into the cultivated parts and even herd with the cattle. Near these grassy tracts the villages are composed of pretty thatch-roofed houses; in India straw is never afforded for the purpose of thatching, it is all used as food for the cattle; indeed from the way the treading out the corn on the threshing-floor is carried on no whole straw is left, so it is only where some such material as that stiff grass can be got from the jungles that any thatching is done.

The 70-mile strip of plain extending from the Rávi to the Chinab is crossed by two large streams that deserve separate mention. These are the Ujh, that debouches by Jasrota, and the Tavi, that comes out of the hills by Jummoo. They are both rivers of perpetual flow and considerable, though much-varying, volume. They rise in the mountains at the back of the Outer Hills at an elevation of 13,000 or 14,000 feet, but not from hills of permanent snow; they have a course among the hills, the Ujh of some 50 and the Tavi of 80 miles, before they reach the

4 [is in the plains of SOUTHERN JAMMU -- AVAILVOT]

1s Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

CHAPTER V.

VARIOUS PLACES IN THE OUTER HILLS.

EAST OF THE CHÉNÁB — WEST OF THE CHÉNÁB.

THE plain at the foot of the hills, being for the most part capable of cultivation and in great part already cultivated, is thickly peopled; everywhere populous villages are to be found. But when we are once on the hills themselves we meet with villages rarely, and these but small; scattered hamlets and scattered houses denote how scarce is land that can be made fit for tilling: sometimes in little nooks and sometimes on steep hill-sides are terraced patches of ground, whose owners either cultivate them from the nearest village, or have made their solitary home close by. In the dúns, however, there are wider spreads of cultivated ground, though separated from one another by dividing ravines.

A village in these parts is a collection of low huts with flat tops, mud-walled, mud-floored, and mud-roofed. The floor and walls are neatly smeared with a mixture of cow-dung and straw. The roofs are timbered either with wood of one of the acacias or with pine. They are supported by one or more pillars, which are capped with a cross-piece some feet in length, often ornamented with carving, that makes a wide capital beneath the beam.

There is no light in the rooms but what may come in at the opened door, or through the chinks of it when closed, such a complete shutting out of the air being equally useful in the very hot and in the cold weather. The substance of the hut is a very bad conductor of heat, and this character tends to keep the interior of an equable temperature. I have often been glad to retreat to such a place from the scorching sun that a tent is but a poor protection against.

In front of the cottage is a level and smooth space, nicely

1; Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

243 after this a little rain is waited for, that the earth may crumble and become fit for watering and putting in the rice.

246 Among these mountains the months of winter, with snow deep on the ground, make it necessary for the peasant to lay in a good store of fodder for his cattle. Nowhere do the natives of India or the Himalayas seem to have learnt the advantages of making a large rick. Perhaps the holdings are too small, and co-operation in such a matter has not been arranged. In the neighbourhood we now are in they have two or three methods of storing the grass, which itself is plentiful on the slopes in summer. Sometimes they fix a series of poles upright in the ground in one line, and make a rough thatch over a ridge-pole at top, and then pile up the grass between and around the sticks. Another plan is to twist the grass into a loose rope and throw this over the forks of trees, where, hanging down, it is uninjured by the snow that falls, and is easily pulled off when wanted for use.

341 342 The town of Bhadarwáh is a busy, and, for such a hill country, a comparatively large place. I estimate that there are 600 or 700 houses, and about 3000 inhabitants. It is built almost entirely of deodar wood; the frame-work of the houses is altogether of wood; only between the double plank-walls the spaces are filled in with stones, sometimes laid loose and sometimes cemented with mud; most of the houses have a sloped shingle-roof. There is a curious plan of building up pillars for the corners, and sometimes for the middle supports, of the houses and the temples. Square slabs of wood a few inches thick are placed upright in pairs, one pair being surmounted by another at right angles, and so on alternately.

341 [344] Bhadarwáh has an open market-place, a long straight street leading to the Fort, two or three other bazaars, two mosques, and a large temple. The waters of one of the streams come through the very middle of the town, and branches from it are brought through all the streets. Both in among the buildings and all round the place fruit-trees are growing—apple, pear, mulberry, apricot, and cherry, and there are poplars, and a few chinár or plane trees.

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

The tents to be taken in these hills are much lighter than 484

those square double-roofed tents used in India; even the smaller 342
variety of that sort called "hill-tent" is somewhat too cumbersome. A simple tent, 9 feet square and 7 feet high, with the sloped roof ending in a wall of 3 feet, suits us best. For natives, a tent with the roof slope continued to the ground is good, since, for the same height, it gives more floor-space. A small shámiána, or square awning on four poles, with or without side curtains, is one of those things that will add to one's comfort; it affords shade without the confinement of air; for indeed the inside of such tents as we have spoken of is almost unbearable from heat when under a bright sun; only one reckons on being able to pitch under the shelter of a tree; in default, a shámiána will be most useful. At one time I arranged a tent, of somewhat different shape, in such a way that one side would lift up, and, being supported on a couple of sticks, do duty for a shámiána by day, while at night the join was laced up and the tent made taut again.

Very moderately provided after this plan one will require 492
some twenty coolis for porters. If one lays in stores for a march 492
of some months, it will want great care and a stern though discriminating rejection of the unnecessary, to keep the number from running up to fifty or more.

One seldom or never has baggage animals of one's own enough for the carriage of the camp; it may be useful in some cases to keep two or three mules or baggage-ponies; but it would not be wise to depend on them, for on these rough roads they are so apt to break down—to get a sore back or to fall lame; and sometimes one wants to go where neither mule nor pony can follow. The universal practice is for an Englishman, or for any native of rank who may get a special order from the Maharaja, to take his carriage, whether it be ponies or coolis, from stage to stage, changing it, getting fresh men or animals from the villages round, for each day's march.

Along the frequented roads there are special officers (called [622]
Kotwál) for managing this business; where these are not, it becomes the duty of the lambardár, or headman of the village
(called mugaddam in Kashmir) to undertake the service.

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AVI Kashmir AVI

In the march from Syālsūī onwards we crossed the boundary of Hindūs and Muhammadans, leaving the former and entering the country occupied by the latter. The Hindūs about Dharmsāla and Syālsūī were in great part Thakars; that caste has evidently been of chief importance here, and has not been so much overshadowed by Mīāns as it has farther east. The Thakars' houses, usually high up on the tops of the hills, are solidly built of stone, and have something of the character of forts; they even bear the name "kot," an old word for fort.

At last we get clear of these hills, and come into the valley of the Western or Mināwar Tavī, which is at this time a stream of moderate volume flowing over ridges of rock, often making deep pools between them which are very favourable to the fisherman.

A strange way of slaughtering the fish is sometimes practised here by the natives. An earthen vessel is filled with the milky juice of the plant (*Euphorbia*), which bears the name of *tor*, and, attached to a long pole, is moved about in the pool; the juice getting mixed with the water blinds the fish, and while they swim here and there, not knowing which way to go, they can easily be speared.

Continuing up the valley by the left bank of the river, between low spurs of the hills, in a few miles we come opposite to the town of Rājkorī. This place has been spoken of in Chapter v. The old royal garden there described, opposite the town, has become the halting-place for travellers, chiefly for the English. We have here come into the Bhimbar route to Sirīnagar frequented by them, and from this place onwards our own road coincides with it.

The town of Rājkorī shows a front to the river of large stone buildings, some of them ruinous. There is a mosque of the time of the Emperors, now used for a wood store: the rest-houses of the same period have been mentioned before. Then, besides these regal works, are buildings of different sorts raised by the former Muhammadan Rajas of Rājkorī.* It must be remembered that

* Probably these regions are the only part of India where Muhammadan rulers have borne the title of Raja.

1: Drew G-3 (1862-1872) 1875 AV1 Kashmir AV1

133 X 487 farābād. There is a road along each side of the Jhelam Valley; that on the right bank leads to Muzafarābād and Abbotābād; that on the left bank is the one which, leaving the river after some marches, finds its way to Marī. These two are the best of all the roads out of Kashmir.

133 X 563 361 The first 25 miles of the gorge, from Bāramūla to Urī, is through extremely fine scenery, of wooded mountain-slopes broken by cliff-surfaces, that rise to great heights above the path, while below it the river either flows in narrow rock-passages or roars over ledges and other obstacles. Some of the forest is of deodar, of which much has been felled to be sent down the stream to Jhelam, for use in the Panjāb; the logs of it are seen as one passes, now being carried swiftly down, now being hurled by the current against some rocky obstruction. Villages are met with at intervals; after Bāramūla the houses are no longer of the fashion of Kashmir, but are flat-topped. People of the Kashmīrī race extend about one day's march down the valley, and after them one comes to the tribes called Kakā and Bambā, whom, in the Race Map, I have classed with the Chibhālīs. The villages are upon alluvial plateaus, at a considerable height above the river; I have not traced out the origin of these plateaus—to what extent they have been made by the side streams, and to what extent by the main one. Urī, a large village, situated where the road to Pūnch branches off to the southward, is an example of the kind of situation; it is on a plain several hundred feet above the river, towards which a steep cliff is the boundary, while the side stream flows on another side in a deep narrow channel; behind are the hills, irregularly clothed with pine and deodar.

[342]

Below this I am not well acquainted with the valley, but I know that the country a good deal resembles the tract of the Middle Mountains.

[Cf. category III, End Map III -- Analyst]

2: Gervis T-3 (no date) 1954 AV1 Kashmir AV1
Gujars

233 [342] we came upon another band of them camped in a nullah near a stream on the wayside. Their tents were of rags stitched together and stretched on the wooden framework. They were cooking, the great iron pots standing over the fires which the little long-skirted child girls were feeding with the sticks they ran round to gather. The men were in a bunch round a pipe some distance off; the boys were tormenting a goat; they all looked filthy, their skins greasy, their clothes begrimed, yet some rather pretty girls of the party were even then washing something by the river, maybe it was goat hair they would sell raw or make up into something to be bartered in a shop for some commodity they needed on the way: from the milk of their herds they make ghee. They are ignorant, simple people.

491 361 [313] From Ramban to Batote is eighteen miles, and the road goes down to two thousand two hundred feet above sea level. It twists and turns, and during the run passes over a long suspension bridge which crosses between two great high mountain walls of red rock, the river rushing a hundred feet below, glistening and clear, and carrying down with it hundreds of great logs which have been cut higher up, marked so that the owners are known, and sent down by this cheap form of transport, the only expense being the pay of the men who are posted at those parts of the river which are known to choke up. Further along the road we came on parked lorries; these were at places where the flow of the river slowed and the logs became beached on the sandbanks. It was here that they were being lifted up and carried by coolies to the road transport, to continue their journey to the Punjab.

Looking across at the tree-covered slopes on the other side we could pick out an old unused road, and this we did many times later on, maybe it was the original road up to the pass and made in the days before suspension bridges could be built to span the torrent; so that those who then travelled had to wait until they came upon a place where the waters were quiet enough for a ferry or shallow enough to ford.

361 Batote is four thousand five hundred feet high, and from that village to Kud is a distance of twelve miles, during which the road goes over the Patnu Pass; it is one long, climbing series of twists. The beauties were such that I found it almost impos-

Jammu Town.—Capital of the Jammu province, Kashmír State, and the winter head-quarters of the Mahárájá, situated in 32° 44′ N. and 74° 55′ E., at an elevation of 1,200 feet above sea-level. Population (1901), 36,130. It lies high on the right bank of the river Tawi, which flows in a narrow ravine to join the Chenáb. The town covers a space of about one square mile, densely packed with single-storeyed houses of round stones and mud with flat tops. In the upper portion are superior houses of brick, and in the Mandi stand the State offices and the palaces of the Mahárájá and his brother. The general effect of Jammu is striking; and from a distance the whitewashed temples, with their gilded pinnacles, suggest a splendour which is dispelled on nearer acquaintance. The most conspicuous of the temples is Raghunáthjí, but like all the other buildings in Jammu it is commonplace. The Dográs have little taste in architecture, and are essentially economical and practical in their ideas of domestic comfort.

The railway, which runs to Siálkot, a distance of about 27 miles, starts from the left bank of the Tawi. The river is spanned by a fine suspension bridge, and a good cart-road runs from the bridge as far as the Mandi. The other streets are narrow and irregular, and there is nothing of striking interest. Of late years the construction of water-works, the opening of the cart-road to the Mandi, the suspension bridge over the Tawi, and the railway extension from Siálkot have improved the conditions of life in Jammu; but there has been no marked response either in population or in prosperity.

In the palmy days of Rájá Ranjít Deo, towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, it is stated that the population was 150,000. There is nothing in the geographical position of Jammu which makes for prosperity. It lies on the edge of the Mahárájá's territories, with an infertile hinterland. Rightly speaking, it should have been the emporium for Kashmír commerce, but the construction of the Kohála-Srínagar cart-road has taken trade away from the Jammu-Banihál route. At present there are hopes of the development of coal-mines to the north, which might bring prosperity to the Dográ capital; and the railway projected from Jammu to Srínagar would restore much business.

The town is situated on a hill. It may be aptly called 'the city of temples,' as every traveller is likely to be impressed with these, while approaching by road or train. The largest and the central place of worship is the temple of Sri Raghunáthji. The town was a great centre of industry in the time of the

State school badly housed, and a dispensary in a building wholly unsuited to the purpose. The town has a neglected appearance. The streets are badly laid, dirty, and undrained, and there are no attempts at conservancy. Trade is brisk. It is mostly in the hands of Mahájans and Khatrís. The chief articles of export to British India are grain, *ghí* from the hills and Púnch, and minor forest products from Kotlí, Púnch, and Rájauri; the chief imports are salt, cloth, tea, and sugar.

Púnch.—Principal place in the *jágír* of the same name, Kashmír State, situated in 33° 45′ N. and 74° 9′ E., at an elevation of 3,300 feet above sea-level. It lies on sloping ground above the right bank of the Tawí. Population (1901), 8,215. The town is oblong in shape, and is unwalled, with narrow streets. There are about 730 houses, generally single-storeyed with flat mud roofs. The fort, in which the Rájá resides, stands on a mound about 300 yards from the south-west corner of the town. Púnch is well supplied with water brought by channels from the neighbouring streams. The climate is hot in the summer, and the rice-fields in the neighbourhood are probably one of the causes of the prevalence of fever. During the five hot months it is the custom to migrate to the hills to the summer camping-ground known as Dhoka. There is a flourishing market and a large trade is done in grain and *ghí*, in spite of the fact that there are no roads in the *jágír* fit for cart traffic. A good six-foot road for pack transport has nearly been completed from the town to Uri on the Jhelum, and there is a project for a road to Rawalpindí, with a suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Lachman Pattan. Other important tracks lead to Gulmarg and Tosh Maidán in Kashmír, and to Jhelum. The ancient name was Parnotsa, and the place is often mentioned in the chronicles. The Kashmíris always speak of Púnch as Prunts.

Situation.

Srínagar.—Capital of Kashmír State, situated in 34° 5′ N. and 74° 50′ E., at an elevation of 5,250 feet above sea-level. The city lies along the banks of the Jhelum, with a length of about 3 miles and an average breadth of 1½ miles on either side of the river. Originally houses were confined to the right bank of the river, and the site possesses many advantages, strategical and economic. It is not known when the extension on the left bank took place, but the royal residence was transferred to it in the reign of Ananta, 1028–63. Modern Srínagar, on the right bank, occupies the same position as the ancient city of king Pravarasena II, who ruled at some period of the sixth century. Kalhana, in his famous chronicle, says that the

found that during the last forty years, from 1881 till 1931, while the population has increased by 43 per cent, the number of houses has also kept pace and only slowly gone therewith but has actually exceeded the proportion the increase being 49·9 per cent, or say 50 per cent. The highest increase in the number of houses has taken place in the Kashmir Province which records a rise of 80·1 per cent, over the last decade, the Frontier Districts follow with an increase of 11·3 per cent, and Jammu Province showing only 0·8 per cent. increase. The higher increase in Kashmir Province is due to the high rate of increase of the Kashmir population as compared to Jammu, which during the last 40 years has only increased by 24 per cent, against 65 per cent. increase of Kashmir Province, during the same period. This reveals a close correspondence between the increase in the number of houses and in population. 165

A novel feature of the present Census was the carrying out of permanent house-numbering in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar which was done by affixing iron plates bearing house-numbers on the doors of houses which besides serving the purposes of Census will prove of great utility to the Municipalities, Electric and Postal Departments. 342 361

57. Variation in the size of house-hold.—The marginal table shows for the whole State the number of persons per house as also the average number of houses per square mile at each of the five Censuses commencing with the Census of 1901, while the Subsidiary Table VII of this chapter contains the figures for each of the natural divisions.

Census	Persons per house	House per square mile
1901 –	·	·
1911 –	·	·
1921 –	·	·
1931 –	·	·
1941 –	·	·

It is apparent that in the present decade the number of houses per square mile has increased from 7 to 8 i. e., by 14 per cent, which no doubt presents a satisfactory improvement in the building activities. The area of the State being much larger in proportion to its population the figure of 8 houses per square mile represents an exceedingly low density of inhabited houses as compared with other parts of India. The house density of the Baroda State at the current Census comes to 60 houses per square mile while that of All India stands at 31·7 in 1931, and consequently the comparative position of this State in respect of houses per square mile, is an inferior one. The increase has been the highest in the Jhelum Valley Division which shows an improvement of 19·2 per cent. over the past decade, the Sub-montane and Outer-Hills following in descending order of 9·3 per cent. and 5·2 per cent. and the Indus Valley registering no improvement at all.

From Subsidiary Table VII, it will appear that the average number of persons per house in the entire State has dwindled from 6 to 5 i. e., by 20 per cent. which would represent an abnormal reduction in the size of the family but in reality this is not the true state of affairs as in the calculations the decimal figures have been altogether left out of account, quantities above ·5 being taken as full numbers and below ·5 being omitted. The actual figures show that the number of persons has really decreased from 5·5 in 1921 to 5·4 in 1931 which shows a decrease of 1·8 per cent, a very negligible difference practically pointing to the conclusion that the size of the family is steady or has grown smaller by an inappreciable degree. The internal natural divisions show that there has been no change either in the Semi-mountainous Tract, the Outer-Hills or the Jhelum Valley Division.

58. The Family.—The "Family" for Census purposes was understood to consist of persons who usually lived and dined together with their resident dependents, but the definition is not complete as there may be certain families whose members on the Census night might be residing and dining elsewhere and might have escaped registration. Similarly on the Census night certain families from different localities may be residing together in a 592 659

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI.

VARIATION BY TENSILS ACCORDING TO DENSITY.

(2) *Proportional Variation.*

161

Natural Divisions.	Decade.	Proportional variation in decade with a population per square mile of the mean enumerated at the decade of			
		Under 100	100-200	200-400	400-800
1	2	3	4	5	6
Jammu and Kashmir State	1891-1901	+ 7.6	+ 18.3	— 20.6	+ 37.4
	1901-1911	+ 2.6	+ 2.9	+ 7.7	.....
	1911-1921	+ 10.7	+ 0.3	— 0.6	— 13.7
I. The Sub-montane & Hard-to-cultivate Tract	1891-1901	.....	+ 19.4	+ 19.6	+ 7.6
	1901-1911	.....	+ 7	+ 1	+ 12.6
	1911-1921	.....	— 2.6	— 0.6	— 13.7
II. The Outer Hills	1891-1901	+ 2.6	+ 2.7	.....	.....
	1901-1911	+ 2.3	+ 2.6	.....	.....
	1911-1921	+ 1.0	+ 0	.....	.....
Jammu Province	1891-1901	+ 2.6	+ 2.6	+ 12.6	+ 7.6
	1901-1911	+ 2.3	+ 1	+ 1	+ 12.6
	1911-1921	+ 1.0	+ 1	— 0.6	— 13.7
III. Kashmir Valley (Kashmir Province)	1891-1901	+ 12.6	+ 2.6	— 42.1	+ 18.0
	1901-1911	+ 10.7	+ 0.3	+ 2.6	.....
	1911-1921	+ 1.0	+ 12.6	.....	.....
IV. Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	1891-1901	+ 19.1	.....	.....	.....
	1901-1911	+ 2.3	.....	.....	.....
	1911-1921	+ 14.6	.....	.....	.....

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII.

PERSONS PER HOUSE AND HOUSES PER SQUARE MILE.

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361

Districts, Sub-montane Tract and Natural Divisions.	Average number of persons per house.					Average number of houses per square mile.				
	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931
Jammu and Kashmir State	5	6	6	6	6	5	7	6	6	6
I. The Sub-montane and Hard-to-cultivate Tract	4	4	5	..	..	49	40	42	..	..
Jammu District	5	6	6	..	..	60	60	61	..	..
Kathua District (Samba and Kathua tahsils only)	5	5	5	6	6	48	44	48	36	..
Mirpur District (Mirpur and Bhimber tahsils only)	4	4	4	..	..	31	31	43	..	..
II. The Outer Hills	5	5	6	..	..	30	29	27	..	..
Kathua District (Basohli tahsil only)	5	5	5	5	5	33	36	38	38	..
Mirpur District (Kotli tahsil only)	5	5	5	..	..	26	28	33	..	..
Udhampur District	5	5	5	..	..	19	9	9	..	..
Reasi "	6	6	6	..	..	11	11	11	..	..
Poonch Jagir "	6	6	7	7	7	11	11	11	..	..
Jammu Province	6	6	6	6	6	35	37	38	..	..
III. The Kashmir Valley (Kashmir Province)	6	6	7	6	7	31	30	32	29	..
Kashmir North	6	6	7	..	..	33	34	39	..	..
Kashmir South	6	6	7	..	..	29	26	26	..	..
Muzaffarabad District	6	7	7	7	7	36	34	36	6	..
IV. The Indus Valley (Frontier Districts)	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	*32	..
Ladakh District	5	5	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Gilgit "	6	7	7	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
Frontier Illaqas	6	7	6	..	..	1	1	1	..	..

* Apparently based on cultivated area.